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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

58182

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

Getting More Out of Grazing

There's enough gamble in farming, at the best. Weather, disease, insects and markets are among the biggest elements which make it a risky proposition. Losses from all may be curbed to some extent by following up-to-date practices.

Markets often provide a double hazard for the livestock farmer. If he's buying a lot of feed, his net returns may be reduced to the vanishing point by the rising cost of feeds. And at the other end, the success of his work depends on the price he can get for his products.

Many Eastern Canadian farmers have been able to reduce their gamble by making better use of their land in growing feed, so that they don't have to buy so much. Most of this effort has been in the direction of improved hay and pasture, which their land is best suited for growing. Such a trend fits in best with grazing animals.

Accordingly, most of this issue is devoted to articles on improving returns from these animals. There are already many good herds of dairy cattle; but results from most of them could be improved considerably if more attention were paid to breeding management. So we're running an article which tells how a farmer, through a little paper work, can save headaches by using his head.

However, there are other classes of livestock which also fit in well with a grazing economy, but which are not so widespread in Quebec and the Maritimes. Take beef cattle, for instance. Today's beef prices make them a paying proposition, there's a good prospect for prices holding for several years, at least; and beef cattle require comparatively little labor. So they're well worth considering for anyone who has a lot of forage.

Nor can sheep be dismissed lightly, with prices soaring for both meat and wool. Many livestock experts claim that there should be a flock of sheep on every farm in this country. They point out that we have the grass, hay and other necessary feeds, and that there is always a ready market for good lamb.

In addition to profitability as a commercial enterprise, there's a wide-open market across the border for breeding stock. Recently the U.S. Breeders' Gazette reported a sale of 1,465 ewes and rams at which the average price was $156.50, with a top of $800 for a stud ram. The experts point out that such prices could be secured here if we produced the right quality of stock for sale.

With a world shortage of wool for clothes, the price is advancing and may be expected to go even higher.

The Departments of Agriculture of Canada and Quebec have recognized this opportunity, and recently a shipment of North Country Cheviots was imported from Scotland in an attempt to improve foundation breeding stock in Quebec. Since that time a sheep improvement program has been outlined, and an effort is being made to establish the industry on a broader and more profitable basis. So it looks like a good time to move into sheep, or to concentrate on improving a flock that is already established.

We hope that the articles in this issue on dairy cattle, beef cattle and sheep will help farmers to get better returns from their pastures, and encourage them in further attempts to expand their grassland farming. This, in turn, should enable them to secure bigger yields of grain to supplement their forage crops.

Our Cover Picture

Come September, nothing tastes quite as good as a crisp, ripe, apple fresh off the tree. The young lady in the photo took advantage of the pickers' lunch hour to help herself, probably remembering the saying about the advantage of having an apple a day. Photo by the Editor.

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Breeding Records Pay Off

No matter what your plan of operations may be, a full breeding record of your dairy herd can help to head off trouble. It can also supply much information that is essential for a constructive breeding program.

by A. R. Ness

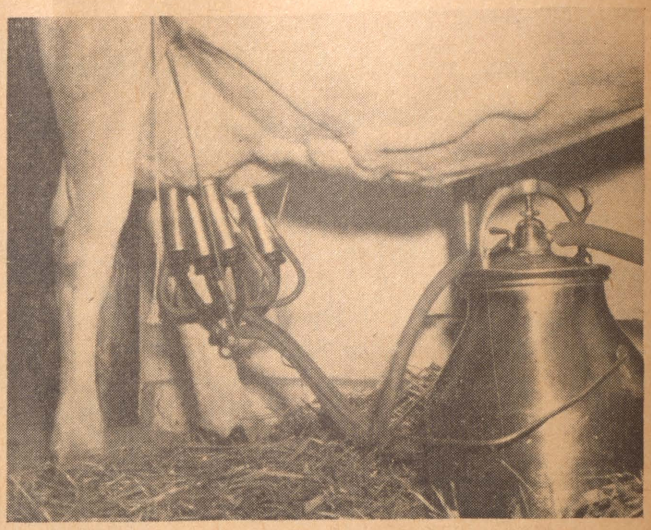
SOME farmers plan to produce most of their milk for a winter market, others for a summer trade. Others again consider that easier money can be made by selling purebred or grade commercial stock. But no matter what system is followed, the primary objective must be profitable milk production, planned in such a way as to take advantage of the best paying market.

The sale of stock should really be a secondary objective; but it can become quite remunerative, especially when the herd has good production records for milk and butter fat. Well developed stock of good type from tested parents is always marketable and can be regarded as a legitimate cash crop in established herds.

The proper management of the dairy herd requires keeping a simple but accurate and adequate system of records for each cow. Records of milk and fat production and records of the breeding and calving dates are important. The date of breeding, the date and any abnormal particulars of calving — such as early or late calving, retained after-birth, or milk fever — should be recorded. So should heat periods.

Records of heat periods, if they occur regularly every 21 days, will indicate that the reproductive organs of the cow are functioning normally. But if a cow's heat periods are not regular the chances of her conceiving are greatly reduced. There are occasions when it is wise to delay the breeding of a cow until the heat periods *do* come at regular intervals. Occasionally cows do not come in heat when expected; and at times they fail entirely to come in heat, even when they should be bred. Such incidents interfere with any planned breeding program.

Some dairy farmers who don't bother to record such details are still reasonably successful. They attain this success because nature has been good to them — not because of any assistance they have given nature. Keeping records of the kind suggested makes a farmer realize that his herd is made up of individual cows and that each possesses different habits and characteristics.



Breeding records help get more milk.

As a matter of fact, each cow has a different capacity to continue to reproduce normally and regularly. The more the farmer knows about these individual cows the better he'll be able to control breeding irregularities and avoid loss of productive time. Cows that have long dry periods because of irregular breeding habits reduce the annual revenue of the herd by a surprising margin; but this is recognized fully only when accurate calculations are made.

A dairy cow is considered most profitable when she freshens once each year. That means she will milk for ten months and have a two months dry or rest period. In order to have such a policy work smoothly each cow should be bred about three months after calving. If her reproductive tract has not been damaged at calving and if her ovaries are functioning normally the cow should have had two or three complete and normal oestrus cycles before the heat period in which she is to be mated. Such happenings and their dates should be recorded so they'll be available for consideration when the time comes to mate each individual cow.

Don't Trust Your Memory

It is no doubt an extra duty to observe and record such dates. However, it is a wise precaution because no one can be expected to keep exact dates in mind — and unless they're accurate they're of little value. With this type of information about each cow in the herd it's possible to locate sooner and more accurately the cows that are not functioning in a normal way. Then you can apply treatment and save valuable time.

The breeding records should be simple and exact as to names of animals and dates. They should also be kept as a permanent record that can be referred to from year to year. With such information a farmer can make correct

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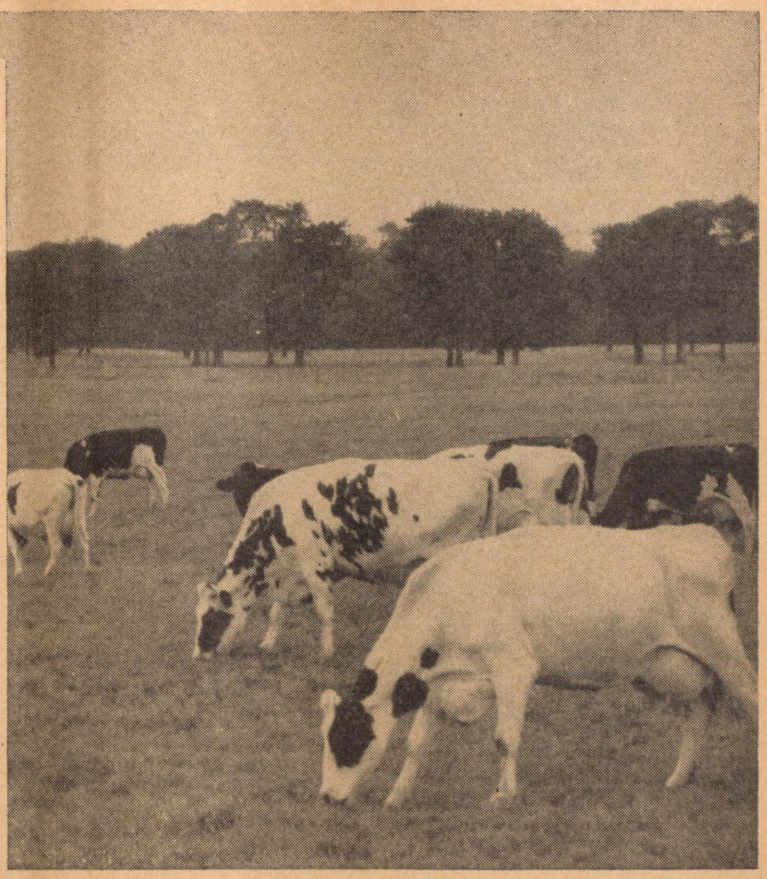

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decisions as to which cows or families he should plan to retain in the herd as foundation breeding stock. To make sure that all dates are accurately recorded I would go so far as to suggest that each farmer carry in his pocket a small, cheap notebook and pencil to record, in a temporary manner, all dates of breeding, calving, sickness, heat periods, etc. In the evening or on a rainy day, at least once a week, this information could be recorded in a permanent record book in the house or office. He is then certain that all dates are accurate — which is very necessary if they are to be of the most value.

For anyone who had difficulty in remembering dates, especially if one has a large number of let us say, fall-freshening cows and heifers, it is wise, some evening during the fall to make up a list of the cows' names and the dates due. With this list in his pocket when he makes periodic visits to the pasture, he can observe how normally and naturally the animals are developing. When abnormalities are seen, action can be taken if necessary. Early observation of evidence of premature births will do a great deal to avoid spread of disease in the herd.

Once during the course of each year and preferably a short time before the heavy breeding season commences I would suggest making up a list of all breeding cows and the heifers of breeding age. In a second column enter the date of last calving for the cows and the date of birth for the heifers. In the third column record the month in which each animal is to be bred, with an extra notation for early or late in the month. In the last and final column record the name of the bull to which each animal is to be mated. This list should be complete for one year; and although doubtless quite a few changes will be made because of circumstances and irregularities it is remarkable just how much of a safeguard such a list will provide in controlling a well-laid-out breeding program. This list naturally can be destroyed, and a new one made out each year. It has actually nothing to do with the permanent breeding record which much be kept by all cattle breeders. It will however, supplement the permanent breeding record, present a ready picture of what is taking place in the herd and allow a greater measure of control of the breeding operations in the herd.

The details suggested may appear, upon first glance, to be burdensome; but few herds are free from breeding irregularities and difficulties, and every effort must be made to control and, if possible, eliminate them.

These records become quite interesting when all the facts about irregularities are available and understood. And they are certainly a great help to the veterinarian in diagnosing an ailment and prescribing treatment.

How Mechanization Helps

Mechanization has great possibilities for bringing the small farm into favourable competition with industry, says Professor Evan A. Hardy of the University of Saskatchewan. He believes it may slow up the trek of young people from rural areas into towns and cities.

Power and machinery may be used on the small farm through individual ownership where the income is sufficient to finance a two-plow tractor and power accessories, or even a garden tractor, says Dr. Hardy. In other places, five or six farmers may use machinery co-operatively, sharing the cost. A third method is to have jobs done by contract, where power and machinery are supplied by the contractor for all jobs more efficiently done by them. Or any of these methods may be combined in the way most suitable for the farm or the family.

"Mechanization is not easy," says Professor Hardy. "It requires careful planning and maintenance." But he claims that it will lighten the load, shorten the work day, improve the standard of living, reduce the hand labour required to produce food, and become an effective tool in the hands of agriculture to improve competition with industry for labour.

How P.E.I. Pigs Do It

An increase of 15.6% in hogs reaching Grade A — that is the record of Prince Edward Island during the last eight years, while the Canadian average remains stationary. Almost 53% of P.E.I. pigs now enter the top bracket, according to H. W. Clay, Dominion Livestock Fieldman at Charlottetown. Over half the sows qualifying in Advanced Registry in the past year were bred in P.E.I.

Mr. Clay says this record is the result of a co-operative swine breeding program in which all the 400 Island breeders conduct their swine breeding program as one centrally supervised unit.

Under this program, all breeds except Yorkshire were eliminated, and Advanced Registration was accepted as a yardstick for breeding stock. All boars are owned by the community, and supervised line breeding and rigid culling are carried out. The top boars are put through the in-breeding test to discover what hereditary factors they carry. No breeding stock is imported to the Island.

Boars from A.R.-qualified dams are eligible for provincial bonuses. And to further encourage use of Advanced Registry, all sows over two years old for entry in the Provincial Show must be from qualified dams.

They Lead the Way To Higher Returns

A 60 percent increase in crop yields, a 48 percent increase in livestock numbers, and a 50 percent increase in grazing capacity on pastures on 200 Southwest Virginia farms during the past 10 years is reported by D. T. Painter, Extension-TVA district agent.

The increased production has been accomplished without plowing more land, and with less farm labor. Actually, the row crop acreage on the farms has been reduced about 25 percent.

The farmers also tripled their purchase and use of fertilizer during the period, and accounts show a return of $2.30 for each dollar of phosphate used.

Those farmers whose profits show a sharp upswing have been cooperators in the Extension-Tva demonstration program. Since the beginning of the program, some 7,500 farmers have conducted demonstrations with TVA materials, and at present about 3,000 unit and area test demonstration farmers are taking part.

Probably the most significant achievement of the cooperative program today has been a spread of the demonstrators' practices to other farmers. For example, during the past year the farm unit demonstrators reported that some 8,400 other farmers had adopted improved practices as a result of seeing what was being done on demonstration farms. This is an average of seven other farmers per demonstrator in one year.

Reading Hunger Signs

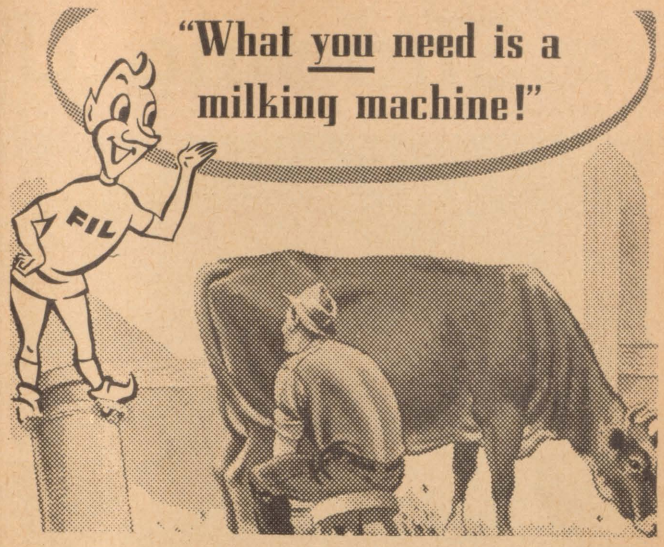
When essential plant food is not available, plants show hunger signs which can be detected and diagnosed by careful observation and study, states G. R. Snyder, agronomist of C-I-L's agricultural chemicals division.

Phosphorus deficiency in growing corn plants, he explains, is characterized by stunted growth and dark green color. Sometimes the leaves and stems have a tendancy to become purplish. Potassium deficiency in alfalfa is indicated by small white spots around the margin of the green leaf. Later, the tissue between these spots becomes yellowish green to yellow and finally dies and turns brown. Severity of marginal yellowing increases progressively from the plants' top to the older lower leaves.

Mr. Snyder says that brown heart of turnip and corky core of apples have been traced to a boron deficiency. In recent years the application of borax to these crops has saved a measurable proportion from being unfit for sale.

Tests with apple trees showed that boron could be applied as an injection directly into the wood of the tree, as a spray or by direct soil application. Results from turnip tests produced equally satisfactory results. In medium acid soil regions, soil applications were successful whether made at planting time or during the early part of the growing season. Spraying or dusting borax on foliage is more effective on soils high in lime.

Phosphorous and potassium deficiencies may be corrected by liberal applications of standard type farm fertilizers like 0-16-8, 2-16-6 or 5-10-13. Other deficiencies call for special treatment such as the addition of borax and magnesia to standard fertilizers. A good rule to follow is to have soils tested whenever peculiar markings appear on the leaves.



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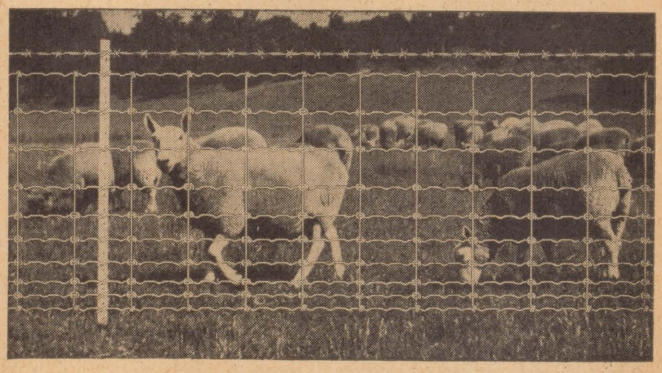

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Shaping Up the Flock

For those who want to take advantage of the good market for lamb and wool, here are a few practical tips on how to get started in sheep, and how to handle the flock during the breeding season.

These ewes are wintering in good condition.

by **L. H. Hamilton**

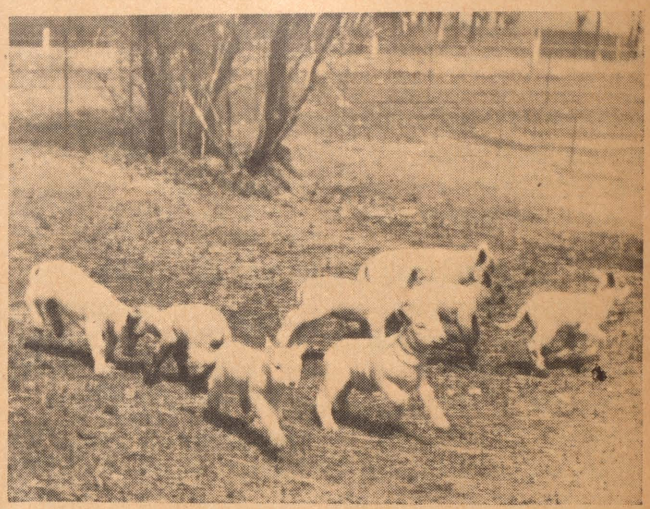
THERE has been a renewed interest in sheep production judging by the number of enquiries for breeding stock. Probably this has been due to the favorable prices for both lamb and wool, and the lessened opportunities for profit in some other lines. In any case, the big question appears to be; "Where can I buy a flock of sheep, and how should I look after them to get the best results?"

Right now surplus breeding stock is scarce and most farmers will have difficulty in finding a flock of twenty or thirty ewes for sale. Formerly they could be purchased in one's neighbourhood, but now a good many farmers have to look elsewhere and will have to take what is available.

In view of the scarcity of breeding stock, it is being suggested that ewe lambs be purchased. These should preferably be purchased before they reach the stock yards. This will avoid the shipping charges and these lambs will not have been exposed to contamination from other stock. This is an important consideration because sheep are susceptible to colds and shipping fever. They may also become infested with ticks and lice.

Ordinarily, one can arrange with the drover or local shipper to select ewe lambs at market price at country points. The advantage of this practice is that these lambs are adapted to the local conditions and are more likely to do well. They should be carefully selected for size, ruggedness, and uniformity. Large growthy lambs can be bred with success after November 1. Small or unthrifty lambs may do quite well when properly looked after, but should not be bred this fall.

Uniformity is desirable because it is easier to select a suitable ram for breeding, and the resulting progeny next spring is likely to be more uniform. A uniform group of well-finished, thrifty lambs commands public attention and more dollars.



The reward for good care of the ewes.

In selecting the ram, two main points should be kept in mind. The first has to do with his breed. For commercial lamb production, cross breeding is much preferred to grading up. If the ewe flock is white-faced, select a "Down" ram. If the ewe flock is largely "Down" breeding, select a white-faced ram. Don't try to grade up your flock. Crossing within the "Down" breeds such as Shropshire and Oxford or Hampshire, is quite satisfactory. Also crossing the Leicester with a Cheviot ram will give a much more satisfactory lamb.

It is better to select rams that are at least one year old. There is not much scientific backing for this statement, and the trend in recent years has been to select ram lambs, but experience has taught me to be careful in using ram lambs. If ram lambs are to be used, they should be well grown and maintained in good condition. They should not be used in flocks of over twenty ewes.

Apart from these two observations, select a good individual. In the College flock, the difference between two rams of the same breed when bred to the same group of ewes, has been over 10 lbs. per lamb at weaning time.

In a small farm flock of twenty ewes, assuming average lambing results, this would represent 300 lbs. on the thirty lambs raised. At present prices this would represent more money than most farmers feel they can afford to pay for a ram. Select the thick, well grown and good doing type. Don't take a small ram, even if he is thick and low-set. A ram that is well grown, has good bone and is thrifty generally proves most satisfactory.

Assuming that a flock has been purchased, the farmer should plan to accommodate and feed his sheep to get the best results possible. This involves dipping or getting rid of ticks and lice. A great many commercial dips are available on the market and it is safe to say that they are all satisfactory. The choice can very largely be determined by the price. For the most part, these dips are relatively expensive and it is of interest to note that in New York State the general recommendation for dipping is a cheaper mixture of Derris Powder and wettable sulphur. We tried this recommendation at Macdonald College last year with very satisfactory results.

Mixture for Dipping

The proportions and recommendations are, per 100 gallon dipping tank; 1 lb. of Derris Powder containing 5% rotenone and 3 lbs. sulforon or wettable sulphur. This dip not only kills the ticks and lice, but it leaves the wool in nice condition. Dipping does not improve the wool in itself but by removing the ticks it improves the condition of the sheep which results in better wool.

Ewes should be put on good pasture during the fall. This not only improves the condition of the sheep but makes it unnecessary to feed any grain prior to breeding. Good second growth pasture is most desirable but good pasture of any kind is satisfactory. Salt and fresh water should be available at all times.

The breeding date will be determined very largely by the housing accommodation. Early lambs come on the market when the price is high. They cost a bit more for feed but generally the extra price justifies this expense. Most farmers prefer to commence breeding about November 1. Some start earlier, others later. In commercial flocks the ram is simply turned out with the ewes.

A precaution I always observe is to mark the ram. This is done by simply putting ochre mixed with water on his brisket. This ochre marks the ewes that are bred and makes it possible to be sure whether the ram is settling the ewes. Occasionally a ram is sterile and this condition might not be noticed unless this precaution is taken.

Generally all the ewes will be bred within a three weeks period if they have been on good pasture and are in good condition at the time of breeding. This means that lambing is also reduced to a three weeks period, which is very desirable.

When the ewes are bred they may remain outside as long as the weather permits. Shelter should be provided against heavy rains and snow.

(Continued inside back cover)

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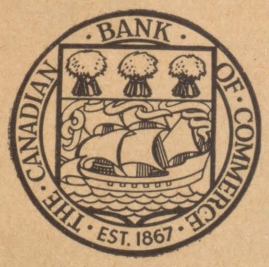


The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Putting on the Beef

by L. H. Hamilton

Although farmers should not rely on beef as their only cash crop, it can be worked into a very attractive program. Here are a few suggestions on sidelines that will fit in well with beef cattle, and some hints on how to get better results at lower cost.

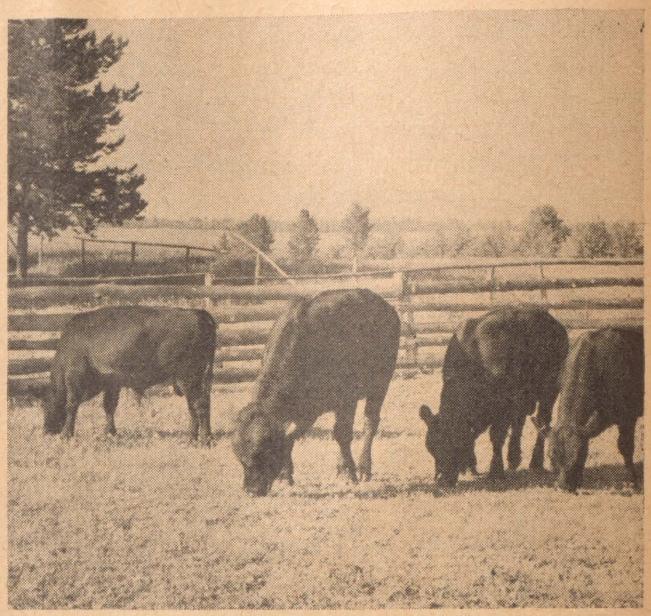
BEEF cattle production in Quebec has become more firmly established and has spread over a somewhat larger area in recent years. This has been due to the favorable prices for beef, and also to the difficulty in securing satisfactory labour for some classes of farming.

But, there are rather surprising differences in the management practice from one area to another. For instance, some Quebec farmers are still hand milking beef cows, and in places the production is surprisingly good. A few farmers allow the calves to nurse and then strip the cows. Others just allow the calves to nurse. Some feed steers while others market their cattle off the grass. Some have spring calves, others have fall calves.

The most profitable type of management is generally determined by local conditions and because of this, may be expected to vary somewhat from one district to another. It would seem, however, that beef producers as a group might look into their practice more carefully to see if they are making the best use of the opportunities they have.

Some years ago, surveys made in the better-known beef producing areas revealed that up to 40 percent of the gross income on beef farms should come from sources other than beef cattle. This would appear to be equally

Beef cattle make good use of grass.



Good herds can sell breeding stock.

true today. Only those farmers who are well established and who have been successful in their breeding operations can afford to specialize beyond this point. This means that those producing beef should be good farmers, in that they produce good crops. Plenty of good feed the year round means more economical production and more profitable cattle. In addition, it should be recognized that sidelines or cash crops are important and must be carried on profitably.

Profitable Side-Lines

The type of side-line varies with the organization of the farm. I am familiar with a case where the farmer has developed an extensive seed business. His grain and grass is sold for seed at a profitable price. His cows calve in the spring and nurse their calves through the summer when little labour is required or available. During the winter months, when labour is required it is available.

In other districts pigs, sheep and poultry are featured as sidelines to enlarge the revenue and utilize labour more fully. Other combinations might be mentioned but they all have the common objective of utilizing to the best advantage those crops grown on the farm and employing labour effectively.

Good farm organization becomes more effective when it is followed up with good herd management. Cattle of the right type and quality create interest and establish confidence in the business. A good bull at the head of the herd is something to be prized. His breeding record remains in the herd for years, and for this reason, careful attention should be given to his selection and care.

Good bulls have recently been relatively cheap and in fair supply. As in many other things, one usually gets the sort of herd sire one pays for. Occasionally there are bargains but generally they are in the higher priced class. For this reason, one should plan to select carefully and not worry unduly about the price. Good bulls are those that are impressive. They stand properly on their legs and feet. They have straight lines, deep, broad bodies and are thickly fleshed. A good head which indicates a placid temperament, and generous feeding capacity are important.

Keeping the Bull Fit

Caring for the bull is quite often not well done. In some cases he is fed too much while in others he gets too little. In some cases the conditions of the pen are unattractive. A little attention at the proper time helps considerably in keeping the beef bull in a thrifty and active condition. Unusually good hay and silage plus a small amount of grain will be sufficient for the good-doing kind. Care should be exercised to avoid paunchiness and sluggishness. Exercise will help in this connection and will help wear down the hoof and keep the feet in good condition.

I quite often think that more good bulls are ruined because the feet are neglected than for any other reason. When the bull has to walk on his heels he is unable to take sufficient exercise and becomes inactive and a poor breeder. Trimming the feet can be easily and quickly done. It should not be overlooked.

Successful management of the breeding herd requires careful observation and some attention. For those farmers who follow spring calving and allow the calves to nurse, it is relatively simple. The calves are usually weaned in November and the cows put in winter quarters. Housing can be simple; a shed which provides protection from the weather is ideal and economical. Allowing the cows to run loose cuts down on the labour required. The manure can be removed in the spring or when it is convenient. The feeding is easy; good hay fed in sufficient amount will keep cows thrifty.

Our practice at Macdonald College is to feed hay during the early winter and to supplement this hay with corn silage during the late winter and early spring. The addition of silage prior to and following calving adds greatly to the condition and thrift of the cows. Usually about 20 lbs. per head per day is sufficient. One should plan to keep the cows from losing condition. Except where there is some special advantage to be gained, one should not plan to increase the fleshing of the cow herd during the winter months. It is an unnecessary expense. Water and salt should also be available and sufficient straw should be used to keep the cows comfortable and clean.

Young breeding stock can be developed in a similar way, with good feed, exercise and not too much confine-

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THIS MORNING?

ment. Here again, for commercial cattle, high gains should not be aimed at. A gain of 1.25 lbs. per head daily is good. By watching closely this gain can be obtained on a relatively small amount of feed. During the past winter, a group of steer calves weaned from their mothers in November, gained 1.39 lbs. per head per day when fed an average of 3.3 lbs. meal, 10.1 lbs. silage and 6.6 lbs. hay per head daily. This gain was somewhat more than was planned but after going to grass these yearling steers held their condition surprisingly well.

Heifers fed this amount of feed would carry too much flesh in most cases. This is due to the fact that they do not grow as fast as steers and fatten more readily.

While this has been our experience, a great many farmers do not achieve such favorable results and because of this, should use their own judgment and experience in their feeding practice. In any case, it appears to us to be false economy to feed insufficient and keep young beef animals from making a reasonably good gain; at the same time, a high rate of gain for animals being carried over is usually expensive.

Fed Heaviest at Weaning

In attaining these results, the greatest amount of feed was fed immediately after weaning. When put into the barn these calves were fed at the rate of 4 lbs. of meal per head daily. This was done to maintain their condition and compensate for the change and loss of milk from their dams. Before being put on pasture they were being fed approximately 2 lbs. of meal per head daily. At this time they were able to make better use of the roughage; and since they were in good condition, the purpose was simply to maintain this condition.

Feeding fall-calving beef cows has not been our practice here for some time. It does not suit our organization; and in addition, we are of the opinion that it is expensive. Some farmers, and particularly those breeding purebred cattle, prefer fall-calving cows. The labour is available to look after the cattle at this time and the calving dates are more suitable for the various exhibitions and shows. Feeding and management in this case should have the same objective — to achieve the most with the least cost.

The stock can be kept thrifty and doing well with plenty of good roughage in the form of hay and silage. Grain can be added to the ration to heavy-producing cows, calves and young breeding stock, the amount being determined by the condition of the cattle. Sufficient space is not available at this time to deal with this aspect fully. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that young stock must be kept gaining while breeding stock should be fed to give the greatest quantity of milk and maintain their condition.

Beef cattle can be profitable when properly managed. Good cattle, properly fed, form the foundation; but this must be accompanied by intelligent farm organization, good crop production, and sidelines to utilize the labour and other resources of the farm.

Grain-Forage Harvester Made

A new machine for harvesting both grain and forage has been developed in Britain. It is an adaptation of a combine harvester for use in cutting and loading of forage crops.

The main chassis of the combine is retained, along with the motor, auger and lower feed elevator, but the usual reel is replaced by one with spring tines. The front elevator is made to feed to a new rear elevator, running at a lower speed, and extending back far enough to drop its load into trailers hitched behind the combine.

With a single machine of this type three drying plants have been kept going continuously, handling 80 tons of alfalfa every 24 hours. With a reasonably heavy crop a three-ton trailer was loaded in less than 10 minutes.

Ideas from Surprising Sources

"New methods of studying humus sometimes come from surprising sources," says Dr. W. A. DeLong of the chemistry department at Macdonald College.

Thus a new way of measuring humus is based on work done in a medical school and, a new method for removing humus from soil was suggested by laundry research. Other useful ideas have come from research in the pulp and paper, rubber tire and coal industries, while useful tools in the form of radio-active substances come as a by-product of the research which produced the atomic bomb.

"JOE BEAVER" **By Ed Nofziger**

Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"If your pa would cut right, you wouldn't have to come borrowing all the time."

Back to Green Pastures

A few years ago agriculturists in the New England States launched an extensive grassland improvement program, believing that highly productive pastures would be one way of improving and maintaining prosperity in that part of the country.

Results of their efforts were recently viewed by a group of prominent Canadian agriculturists and farm editors in a tour through the states of Vermont and New Hampshire. They saw prosperous dairy farms, for example, with as much as 75 per cent of their areas in grass. Many farms were able to maintain a dairy cow on two acres of forage per year. On one farm for a herd of 47 Guernseys (26 milking) enough forage was obtained from 47 acres of hay and pasture. In most cases excess grass was harvested and preserved as grass silage which was fed in dry weather in summer when pastures were relatively unproductive and during winter to keep up milk production.

The New England farmers use no essentially new ideas or methods to achieve their success. Most of their grasslands are the hay-pasture type which are left in hay and pasture for five years before re-plowing and re-seeding. No seed mixture is standard for the area. One excellent pasture consisted of ladino clover and orchard grass only. High yields are obtained by other farmers from mixing such grasses as timothy, brome or orchard grass with legumes such as alfalfa, red or ladino clover, depending on what mixture has been found to be most productive. Good results are obtained when legumes are seeded in the fall and grasses during spring. No farms visited used more than 15 pounds of seed per acre.

Highly productive pastures were fertilized with as much as 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre at the time of seeding. For maintenance during the next five years superphosphate was applied alone or in mixture with potash or a complete mixture, depending on the seed used and needs of the soil as determined by a soil test. After the initial treatment, top-dressing with manure or fertilizer is standard practice each year.

Methods used by New England farmers in their grassland program should be carefully studied and emulated by Canadians who are looking to livestock as the main source of income. Potential benefits are two-fold: (a) Production of low cost yet highly nutritous feed. (b) A paying soil conservation program — something that is vitally needed for Canadian farm lands.

Avoiding Loss With Combine

Poor adjustment of the cutting bar on a combine harvester may bring a loss of seven bushels an acre, says Allan Magee, an agricultural engineer at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This loss may be reduced by cutting the grain as high as possible without leaving any heads.

COME ON IN, SON, AND

meet the manager!

When you take over the farm, one of these days, you'll want to talk to him. You can discuss your affairs in a friendly way, as I have done. And you'll find he knows a lot.

And that's what our bank manager is there for—to help you and me to manage.

He's a good man to know.

He knows we farmers need bank credit—sometimes to put in a crop, sometimes to take off a harvest. If we need market information, he can get it for us.

Remember when we electrified the farm? Our bank manager made me the loan.

He's backed us up that way for years, helping us to improve our stock, increase production.

SPONSORED BY YOUR BANK

The Country Weekly Wakes Up

The good home town paper is a welcome friend in every house, bringing news of what's going on and what's in the offing. It interests people in community affairs and helps to build a community they can be proud of.

by **John Snedden**

THE country weekly is staging a come-back; and a good thing it is, too. The community without a paper can scarcely think of itself as a community—there's nothing to tie it together. The radio, the city dailies and the numerous weekly and monthly magazines may bring the outside world into every home, but can't bring much of the local news. That's a job that only a local paper can do.

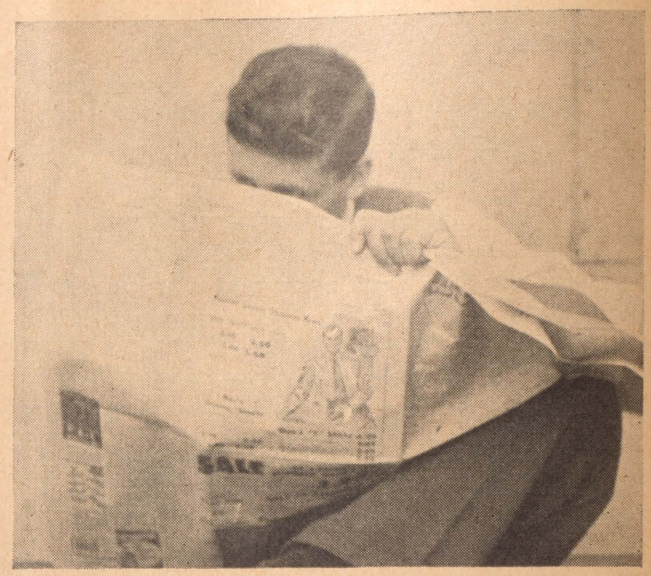
Not all of these papers do it well. Some are still thrown together with the least possible thought or effort. But there are a good many others which are edited by capable, conscientious men who are anxious to do a good job. They consider that a country paper should not only be as interesting and readable as possible, but as beneficial to each reader and to the community as they can make it.

Working from that angle, they've pulled out of the ruts that have led so many other papers to disaster. They've started to build up their local news. They've checked up on their communities, and have often found that there were possibly five or ten farm families to each town family. So they've gone after country news.

It hasn't always been easy, as shown in this description of how one country editor undertook the job, and the conclusion he has drawn:

"I found it very difficult," he says, "to get news which would be of particular interest to the farmer. Finally, I wrote to the secretaries of all the farm organizations in the county, asking them to keep me informed of their meetings and what they were doing. In this way I managed to obtain considerable news which other country weeklies did not have — news which I found interested farmers. In cases where I was able to have a personal interview with the secretary and point out exactly what I wanted, I obtained very good results.

"I also found that my readers enjoyed articles by, or interviews with men whom the ag. rep. pointed out as leading farmers. The ag. rep. himself I found to be a fertile source of news. On several occasions he was kind enough to take me with him on trips, each of which resulted in several news articles.



"I know of one newspaper, with a county-wide circulation, which ran a 'Who's Who' column successfully for two years. Each week it printed a sketch and photograph of some man in the county who was well-known locally. It pointed out little things about him which, although trifling in news value, were highly interesting. The editor carefully avoided praise, and turned out a number of very interesting sketches.

"The country newspaper undoubtedly should devote all the space it can to news of agricultural organizations and activities. It should try to pay the same attention to improvements made on farms as it does to improvements made in village stores and village homes. It may also, so far as space will permit, print articles giving agricultural information."

The Editor Needs Your Help

The editor can't make the paper serve the community fully without the co-operation of everyone else interested in this goal. He hasn't the time to race all over the countryside, collecting news in bits and pieces. His only hope is in finding people who are anxious to help him give better coverage. Here's another country editor's suggestions on how anyone can help:

"First of all, give your editor the news; he wants it. Give it to him, even though sometimes it doesn't get in the paper. He hasn't always time to tell you why some piece of news wasn't used; but ten to one he had a perfectly good and impersonal reason. Give him the news, even though you may not be especially interested in it; it may mean a lot to someone else. Unfortunately, some folks never think to give the editor any news except when they're concerned in it.

"Second, don't give him a piece of news and tell him you want it printed just as it's written. There are right and wrong ways of doing even such a single thing as writing an article for a country newspaper. One editor had to leave town because he printed every piece of news just as it was handed in — spelling, punctuation and all — and printed it with the name of the person who gave it to him.

"Third, don't try to play a joke through the paper unless you explain it to the editor. A thing in cold type looks a lot different and sounds a lot different from a thing repeated by word of mouth, when the voice, the facial expression and perhaps a gesture will help to show its meaning.

"Fourth, get your 'copy' to him early. Take in the copy for next week the day after this week's publication date, if you can. It takes time to set type and make up a paper.

"Fifth, be ready to tell your editor when something in the paper pleases you; it will encourage him in his attempt to do a good job.

"Sixth, go in some day when the paper is being printed, and you will get some realization of what a job it is to turn out a country newspaper. That will help you to work more closely with it."

One more point — don't expect any newspaper to do a free publicity job for you. It'll usually print all the good news material which it can get — and that's undoubtedly the best type of publicity you can get. But it can't undertake to handle propaganda as news; and most organizations occasionally need to do a little straight publicity, through advertising, circulars or posters.

By giving this advertising and printing business to your local paper it's possible to thank it for its support and increase its ability to do a good job in your community.

Quick-Fix Fencing

A new quick method for fixing electric fencing, used by farmers for controlled grazing, has recently been demonstrated by a Birmingham, England, firm. A fencing unit, with 136 yards of wire carried on standard posts, was dismantled and assembled by one man in under 10 minutes

A portable electric unit, special reel holder and lightweight intermediate posts and end tripods were used in the demonstration, and connection from the unit to the fence was made by instant fitting or crocodile clips. The new fence mounting posts incorporated an earth rod which eliminates the necessity for a separate earth and connections. The entire equipment, including 200 yards of wire, weighs only 80 pounds.

The man of average means can easily leave his family a guaranteed monthly income until the children are grown, and then a cash sum, or monthly income for his widow, through a Family Income Policy with...

THE MUTUAL LIFE of CANADA

LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONT.

750R

Where Two and Two Make Eight

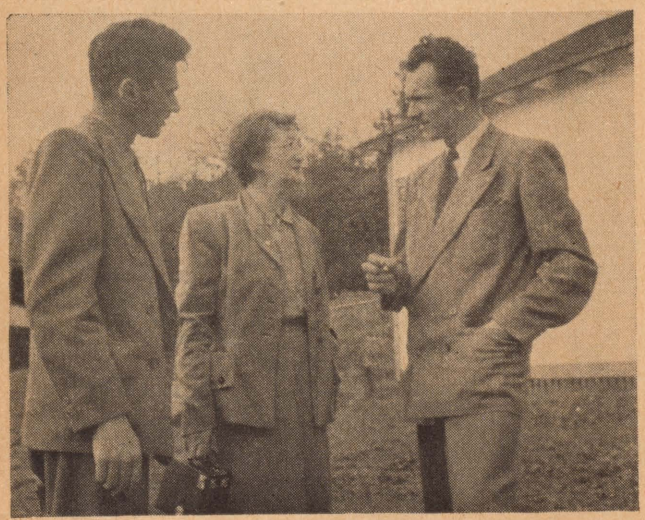
When 75 people with ideas and experience got together to discuss their problems they came away with considerably more knowledge about community life than they had taken to camp.

by J. S. Cram

"ISN'T he wonderful?" one girl asked another. The girl who whispered the question was Jewish, and the one who nodded eager assent was a Protestant. It wasn't a movie actor or hockey star they were talking about, but a Catholic priest. And it wasn't particularly his appearance they were commenting on, but the fine contribution he had made to Camp Laquemac this year. What's more, the rest of the camp agreed with them, whole-heartedly.

The camp, which consisted of almost equal numbers of French-speaking Catholics and English-speaking participants — mostly Protestants of many denominations, with a few Jews — had already shown its ability to ignore common prejudices when it elected an Anglican clergyman to its key post — chairman of the camp council. And it was not just the Protestant vote that elected him, as he had almost a clear majority over the total vote polled by six other candidates, three of them French-speaking Catholics, all of whom had been elected to the council.

This ability to regard a person as an individual, rather than as a member of a particular group, characterized the 1950 sessions of Camp Laquemac. Right through the program, people were rated on their ideas, ability and willingness to serve the common cause; and there was a splendid opportunity for accurate rating, as everyone had a chance to take an active part in the 10-day school of community programs.



Nova Scotia and Newfoundland say goodbye to Quebec.

Bright sunshine greeted the opening session.

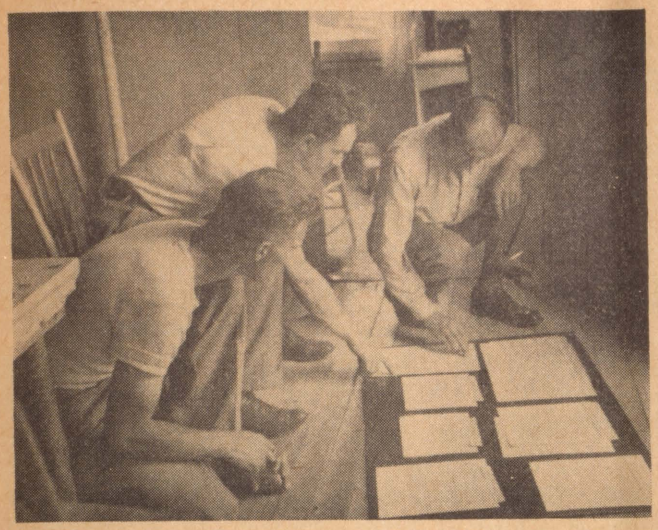
It was quite a cosmopolitan camp. Although most of the students came from Quebec province, there was also a Norwegian, a South African and others who had lived in the United Kingdom, Poland, Austria, France, China, the United States and every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island. Half a dozen came from Ontario, two from Newfoundland, one from New Brunswick and an Acadian from Nova Scotia, for the single purpose of attending Camp Laquemac, which is sponsored jointly by McGill and Laval universities.

Wide Range in Age

Most of the crowd, which included almost equal numbers of both sexes, ranged in age from 20 to 40. But there were several married couples who brought from one to three children, aged from 10 months to eight years. The presence of these children helped to create an informal, home-like atmosphere.

Many different interests were represented. Some people were professional workers, others were volunteer leaders in groups of many sorts. They included recreation leaders, musicians, social workers, school teachers, housewives, stenographers, artists, actors, clergymen, dancers, administrators, community organizers, librarians, writers, agronomes, nurses and professors — and they were drawn from country, city and small town.

No group got special treatment. For 10 days the seventy-odd members of the camp lived, ate, worked and played together, each doing his share of the donkey work; and under these conditions, special qualities were soon recognized. In a discussion the experience of a stenographer in leading a Girl Guide group might be as interesting as that of a sociologist describing cases he had



Trying layout ideas in the publicity workshop.

The community organization group had a fine spot.

seen. Throughout the program, discussion was used as much as possible. For example, there were three seminars — one each on administration, group work and community organization, each with one or more capable leaders. But the leaders did not lecture while the others listened. Instead, the leaders encouraged the members of the group to tell of their own experiences, and to discuss the experience of others. Thus experience was able to make his contribution of information or judgment, and everyone else benefitted from it.

Worked at Several Skills

There were also workshops where people got experience in useful skills under qualified leaders. They included: music, games and dances; art and drama; sources of information; discussion methods; and publicity. Although actual practice in working was essential for these groups, the programs for the 10 days were decided through discussion, and the work was discussed as it was done. This enabled the participants to get more than one person's point of view on a subject.

Each evening the camp as a whole met, for recreation and consideration of important topics. Most of these topics were introduced by discussion panels, and then the campers asked questions or expressed their own opinions. One panel discussed economic trends in Canada; another, how information is handled through press, radio and film; a third, international affairs. Another discussion was based on a film; and still others arose spontaneously out of the rest of the program.

Such discussions may sound like heavy fare; but many of the campers, even the younger ones, claimed that they found the evening discussions the most interesting part of the whole program.

"They pulled together a lot of things that I knew before, but had never connected," said one young man. "Now those things make a lot more sense."

But another one remarked: "I certainly enjoyed them, but they bothered me. They showed how little I know, and how much I have to learn."

But even when the main part of the program was serious, there was time for the other things in life, and songs and dances brought the crowd together for enjoyable relaxation. Certainly learning new songs and complicated dances required a bit of concentration; but it was a real change from the type of concentration required in discussion.

At the end of the camp there was a report from each working group, and then a general evaluation session for criticisms of the camp and suggestions for its improvement in future years. And then came the time to go home. Groups that had arrived together began to sort themselves out from their camp affiliations for the trip back to Barrie, Ontario, or Quebec City, or wherever they lived. They had to get back to their work; but they did not like leaving. And not a single person left that camp without a sincere invitation to visit others at the first possible chance. A group of 75 people, mostly strangers to each other 10 days before, had become close friends.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

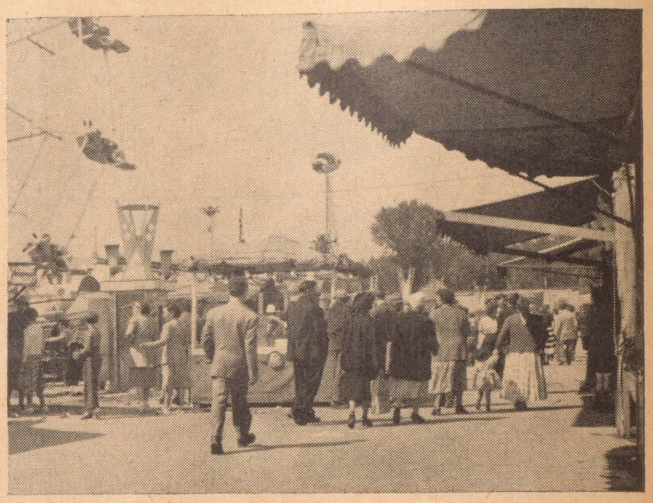
Rain and Railway Strikes Didn't Stop the Sherbrooke Fair

Too bad it rained so much all week, for Sherbrooke really had a top-notch fair this year. The only department that didn't score well above last year was in spectator attendance, and even that held up amazingly well, considering the downpours of the early part of fair week. Even on the Tuesday, when it teemed rain all day without let-up, the ticket sellers sold 3,879 admissions. (On the same day a year ago, paid admissions were 11,180). Monday was children's day: it was rained out, so Tuesday was named a second children's day — and it was rained out too. But toward the end of the week the weather improved, and the directors were happy to call the fair a success, although not the success they had hoped for.

Fears that the railway strike would leave the show without a midway proved unfounded, The Hamid show and midway had played Three Rivers the previous week, and they just left their special train parked in the Three Rivers yards and brought the equipment to Sherbrooke by road. The harness racing card was rained out in the early part of the week, but the weather cleared enough on Wednesday for racing, and for the livestock parade which is always a feature of this show. The parade of heavy and light horses, though there were not as many entries as usual, was one of the highlights, and one of the best seen in recent years; the cattle parade ranked as the best ever, in the opinion of the parade judges.

On the grounds, apart from the section devoted to the Midway, displays of farm equipment predominated, and appeared to the observer to be much more extensive and more complete than ever. All the leading firms were represented and between showers the visitors showed keen interest in all this latest equipment. In the industrial building the booths were filled to capacity with the displays of local merchants, manufacturers of the district, and the elaborate and instructive demonstrations of the Department of Agriculture, of Health, of Mines, etc. Free hats, pamphlets, and souvenirs of all kinds, adorning the youngsters around the grounds, showed that these firms believe in direct advertising.

As for the agricultural side of the fair — the displays of livestock, poultry, farm produce and so forth — it was generally agreed that entries this year were of particularly good quality. Livestock classes were large; there were 414 head of dairy cattle entered in the regular classes, plus



In spite of the rain, and the railway strike, the Midway was doing business as usual.

another 104 calves entered by the junior club members. The poultry building was filled with outstanding exhibits of poultry, geese, ducks, rabbits and pigeons, 1,028 entries in all. A feature of this display was the show of Rhode Island Reds, which could have held its own at any poultry show on the continent. The horse classes were smaller than usual, with 117 light horses and some 50 heavy horses entered, but the general quality pleased the judges. For the first time at Sherbrooke, there was a display of Gurnseys, with two herds entered by P. M. Fox of Foster and Floyd Sanborn of Sweetsburg. The Jersey show was also a splendid one. Sheep, with 160 head, and hogs with 105 entries, completed the display of livestock.

Dairy Cattle

In the Ayrshire show, the keenest competition was between the herds of J. W. MacGillvray of Knowlton and H. M. Jaquays of Sutton. Topping a class of 4 in bulls, 2 years and under 3, Jaquay's Cherry Bank Perfect Peace went on to win the senior and grand champion ribbon, but the other three male championships went to MacGillvray, his senior bull calf, Glencameron Swanky, taking the junior championship and the junior bull calf, Glencameron College Imperial, getting reserve. Reserve senior and grand champion was Cherry Bank Royal Bellringer.

Honors were evenly divided in the female classes, again between the same two exhibitors. In a class of six cows,

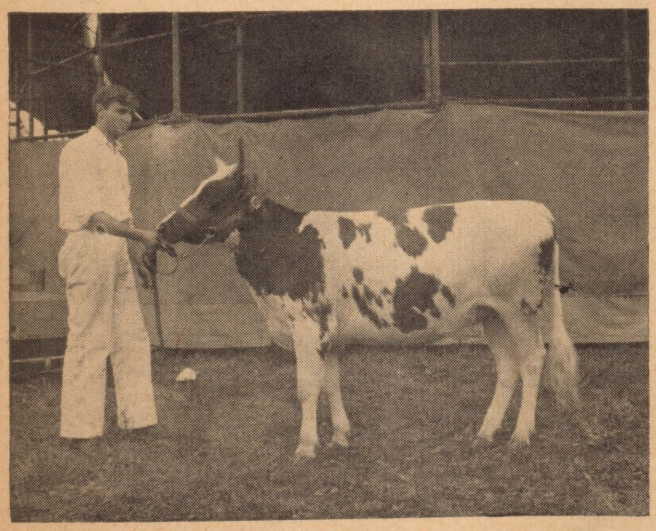
5 years and over in milk, Jaquays had Cherry Bank Royal Isa for senior and grand champion, and his dry cow, Paramount Lady Frolic, winning over 7 others in her class, went on to the reserve championship. MacGillvray had Glencameron Bridesmaid and Glencameron Judy 2nd for junior and reserve junior champions. O. A. Fowler, Douglas Johnston, Jack Ride and A. B. Lyster were other strong contenders, all taking seconds in many of the classes. Competition in the group classes was all between MacGillvray and Jaquays. Rene Toupin placed the classes.

The Holstein show was judged by Prof. Ness of Macdonald College, who had classes varying from 2 to 1 individual entries to place. Entries were strong, and competition was keen, with the top honours being divided among seven herds. The bull class of five entries brought forth the senior and grand champion for W. H. Coles of Richmond, on Alton Paige Segis, and the reserve for Phil Pepin of Victoriaville on Arthavic Roya Alcartra. M. Miller of Brome had the junior championship on Harbell Marathon Progressor and the reserve went to Raymond Beerwort's Beervern Tocsin Bellringer

The Wales Home had the senior and grand champion female, Wales Bessie Pride, showing in a class of 7 aged cows, and reserve went to Albert Pepin on Princeval Louisette Peerless. W. K. MacLeod's senior yearling, Aylmer Model R. A. Cora was the junior champion, and Joan Beerwort's junior heifer Beervern Tocsin Lucy, was the reserve. MacLeod had the top entry in three of the group classes, senior herd, junior herd, and junior get of sire. Marshall Miller had the senior get, and Albert Pepin progeny of dam.

Jerseys

In the Jersey show, championship ribbons were taken home by representatives of four different herds. Miss E. B. Speyer had the junior champion bull, the reserve grand champion bull, junior female and reserve senior female. The senior and grand champion bull was shown



MacGillvray's junior champion, Glencameron Bridesmaid.

The heavy horses were a feature of the livestock parade.

by J. L. Dion of East Farnham; Pierre Veillon of Sweetsburg had the reserve senior champion and the reserve junior champions in the full classes, and the junior reserve female. The Dion and Speyer herds fought out the group classes, with Dion taking the senior herd and the junior get of sire, Speyer the senior get, progeny of dam and the junior herd classes. In these classes, the Veillon entries were well up among the leaders, although just not quite up to taking the first place ribbons. G. I. Robinson was up from New Brunswick to do the judging.

Canadians

O. A. Fowler of Kingsbury had things pretty much his own way with this breed, placing first in almost every class in which he was showing. He had all the female championships, and reserve senior and grand champion bull. In the other bull championship classes, J. A. LeBlanc of Stornway had the senior and grand champion, and the junior champion, with H. F. Baldwin showing the reserve junior. Fowler won all the group classes. Judge was Steve Boily.

Of the two herds of Gurnseys, showing at Sherbrooke for the first time, that of P. M. Fox of Foster took every class but two, Floyd Sanborn, Sweetsburg, placing first in these. Championships, and the groups, all went to Fox.

Horses

The heavy horse show was down in numbers from last year, but the animals that were showing more than kept up Sherbrooke's reputation for a quality show. In Belgians, Ed. Proteau showed the champion stallions, and W. A. Ryan had the mares. H. L. McClary of Hatley provided stiff competition, winning a number of classes and the two group classes.

Clydes brought Winston Duffy from South Durham the champion stallion ribbon, and the reserve champion award for mares; W. D. Stalker of Kingsbury had the champion stallion. Duffy had get of sire and Stalker progeny of dam. In other classes, J. W. MacGillvray took three firsts, the other two exhibitors, one each. R. Bernier of Bromptonville was the only exhibitor of Percherons.

Swine

Yorkshires predominated, as is usual at this show, with Antonio Sevigny's herd from Princeville taking all the female championship ribbons, and the senior and grand, and the reserve junior champion male awards. A. Demers and Sons from Rock Forest had the junior champion boar, and Grant Miller of Brome had the reserve senior and grand. Sevigny took the group classes. In Tamworths, O. A. Fowler was the only exhibitor.

Sheep

Mrs. Jessie Parnell of Lennoxville had the best of it in the ram classes for Leicesters, Frank Stalker of Kingsbury showing the reserve champion. Female classes were dominated by F. G. Bennett, who also took the flock award.

Slack Brothers, in Shropshires, had both champions and won four of the other classes, with the J. A. Woodward Estate taking firsts in two regular classes, and having both reserves. Slack Brothers were the only exhibitors with Cheviots, and in Southdowns had the only entries in most of the classes. Hollis Burns and Slack Brothers provided the most competition in the Hampshire classes, Burns taking two firsts, and having the champion ewe.

In Oxfords, F. G. Bennett placed first of the regular classes, with Clayton Parsons, Mrs. Parnell and Frank Stalker getting one each. Parsons had the ram, Slack the reserve. Stalker had the best ewe, with J. A. McBurney runner-up, and Mrs. Parnell took the flock ribbon.

Junior Club Work on Display

One of the main features of the Sherbrooke Fair is the amount of time and effort devoted to junior club activities. This is the place where the boys and girls who are interested in club work (and, thanks to the interest and devotion of the Provincial and Federal fieldmen, this includes just about everyone who is eligible) can demonstrate how well they have absorbed the advice they have been given during the past months. To see these young people at work caring for their calves, showing them, judging them, makes one realize that the rising generation of farmers in this province will be fully capable of carrying on the good work of their fathers.

Ninety-five juniors, representing twenty-six clubs, came to the fair this year to show in the calf club classes, and to take part in the judging competitions that decide the Quebec teams that will go to Toronto in November to compete for national honours against similarly chosen teams from the other provinces. Each judging team consists of two members, and their individual scores are combined to make up the team score. There were 7 teams judging hogs, 6 judging beef cattle, 3 in sheep and 21 in dairy cattle.

In the dairy cattle judging, the team of Maurice Proulx and Rejean Lefebvre of La Baie du Fleuve were the top scorers with 1026 points, followed by Garth Hadlock and Robert Miller of Brome with 1017. Irwin Hayes of Shawville was the high individual scorer in this class, winning the Stephan Boily Trophy.

These are the boys who will represent Quebec at Toronto in November. Front row, left to right; Irwin Hayes, winner of the Boily Trophy for the highest individual score in dairy cattle judging; Frank Kilgour and Ronny Russell, the top hog judging team; Patrick Pare and Laurent Nadeau, champion sheep judges. Back row, Rejean Lefebvre and Maurice Proulx, winning dairy cattle team, and Ed. McCurdy and Douglas Page, beef cattle winners.

The Lennoxville team of Edgar McCurdy and Douglas Page won the beef cattle contest with a total score of 665 points, Bob Jennings of Sheenboro leading the individual scoring with 361 points. Franklin Kilgour and Ronald Russell from Bristol took the hog judging competition with 934 points; Kilgour, with 472, was the high man among these contestants. Sheep judges do not make the trip to Toronto, but there is a class for them at Sherbrooke, and Patrick Pare and Laurent Nadeau of East Broughton led the three teams entered.

Junior Exhibitors

In the junior's interclub contest, the Waterville club placed first, with St. Adrien de Ham and Richmond clubs in second and third places. Leaders in the various breed shows were as follows:

Senior Holstein calf; Cecile Bisson and Ed. McCurdy. Junior Holstein calf; Joan Beerwort, John Beerwort, Roland Laroche. Junior crossbred Holstein calf; Jos. Larivee, Armand Desroches, Pauline Angers.

Purebred Ayrshires: Gerald Petit, Shirley Reynolds, Rachel Dube and Arthur Dube. In crossbred Ayrshires, eight contestants had an "A" rating, led by Bryant Jones of Sawyerville. Galen Driver and Shirley Fowler both had "A" ratings in the Jersey classes, among nine contestants.

While the classes were being shown, the club members were being judged for their ability to handle their animals in the ring. The showmanship competition is divided into two sectons, and in the group of contestants under 16 years of age, Garth McElrea of Lennoxville was top showman, with Jack Ride of Hatley runner-up. There were 22 competitors in this section.

Winner of the senior group, and champion showman of the show, was Gaston Savage of Granby, who won the Kiwanis Club bursary over a field of 22 contestants for his good work in the ring.

The winner! The examiners quiz Rheo Brunelle, who did so well in this oral examination that he won a two-year scholarship to an agricultural school.

Dairy School Starts a New Session

September 5th saw the opening of the 1950-51 session in the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, with all branches of the curriculum being planned for again this year.

The advanced course, which gives specialized training in various aspects of the dairy industry, runs from the opening date until the 28th of April, 1951. From the 2nd of October until the 24th of March, technical courses are offered which prepare the students for jobs in dairy plants. This course requires two terms of apprenticeship in recognized dairies in addition to the classroom work.

Then there are a number of specialized short courses, which include such topics as dairy products testing (given in French only), from the 2nd to the 14th of October, and 8th to the 20th of February, and the 5th to the 17th of February. The last course is given in both French and English.

Courses specially planned for managers, foremen, employees of pasteurization plants and sanitary inspectors are given from October 16th to November 11th. For those interested in learning more about production of concentrated milk products, and the use of casein, there will be a course from the 13th of November until the 2nd of December. A year in a plant making dried or condensed milk, or two years in any other dairy establishment, is one of the requirements for entering this course, except for those who wish to take only the part dealing with casein, which lasts only two days.

Buttermakers courses are to be given between January 22nd and February 17th, and courses in cheesemaking from February 19th to March 17th. Anyone holding the job of buttermaker or cheesemaker in any factory in Quebec must hold a certificate of having taken this course at the Dairy School.

All these courses are free, but students must pay their own board and lodging while attending. The school has no residence, but rooms are available in the city of St. Hyacinthe.

Drainage Creates 2000 New Truck Farms

A representative group of members of the Montreal Market Gardeners' Association paid a visit recently to the experimental sub-station at Ste. Clothilde, where they saw for themselves the amazing results of the drainage operations which have been carried out in this district by the Department of Agriculture, and which will be completed this fall.

Deepening of Norton and Cranberry creeks has improved, or brought into cultivation, some 100,000 acres of rich muck soil, and many areas, where the drainage programme has already had its effect, were in full production this season. It is estimated that in the not far distant future 2,000 truck farms can be established on land which formerly was covered by stagnant water.

Felix Laplante, director of the Ste. Clothilde station, explained the vegetable trials being conducted there, and showed the visitors the splendid fields of commercial crops in the district. Among the group were Adrien Moquin and A. Couture, president and secretary of the Association, and Dr. Bruno Landry of the Department of Agriculture.

Merit Agricole Winners

The winner of the gold medal for the 1950 edition of the Agricultural Merit Competition is Francois Xavier Rivest of l'Assomption, whose farm scored a total of 913 out of a possible 1000 points in the judging which was carried out during the summer. Runner-up was Frederic Coiteux of Repentigny, who had the very respectable score of 903 points.

In the contest for the silver medal, the high farm was that of Henri Brault of Ste. Martine, with 889 points. Mr. Brault competed against a field of 50 other entrants. Silver medals are won by any farmer whose score is not less than 850.

Twenty farmers, with scores ranging from 812.5 to 848.5 won bronze medals. More details of this competition and its winners will be given in our October issue, in the story of the Quebec Fair.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, of course, we finally had to decide what we were going to use to harvest the fall rye and timothy seed. We couldn't come to terms with the combine operator. But we found that one of our neighbours had saved a lot of his hay for timothy seed and had bought a new thresher to harvest it. Some others were bringing in timothy to be threshed while he was set up to thresh his. So we made plans with him to handle ours. We put the windrow attachment back on the mower and cut both the rye and the timothy. The weather was good and in two days we had the rye on one wagon and the timothy on another. Both turned out well though we don't know exactly how much as the fellow who threshed also runs the cooperative seed cleaning mill and we left both lots to be cleaned before we brought them home. We sold the rye straw to a neighbour who is always looking for straw as we have a lot of it. The timothy we brought home again. Of course it is late cut hay but we have seen much poorer hay fed to stock than that is. The heads were all whole when it was cut and, being put into a windrow at once, it kept its colour better.

Some were laughing at the fellow who saved so much of it for seed and planned to feed the hay just the same.

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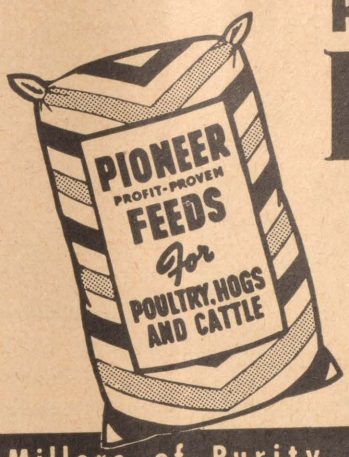

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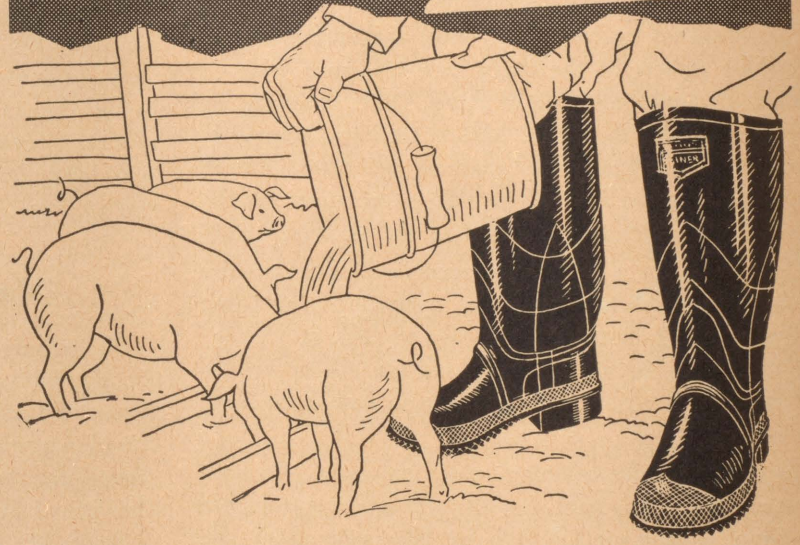

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Now it is ripe hay and, to my mind, that is poor hay. But it was cut with a binder in fine weather and put in with no rain on it and was cut before some of the others were done haying. Some of those who laughed at him will feed poorer hay than he will this winter. If timothy stays at or near last year's levels he may do all right since butter is a poor product now anyway. Price of timothy may stay up next spring but if it does, I think there will be a big carry-over and a drop in price. Farmers were stuck so badly on it last year that a great many are saving their own seed this year. It has us wondering if there is any relation between the type of timothy sown and the resulting hay crop. If there is, some farmers are saving some poor looking stuff. Ours was a very heavy spot of hay if seed selection means anything.

We had just finished cutting the stuff when we heard that one of the next-door neighbours had bought a new combine. That is one of the disadvantages of bi-lingualism, you do not know what your neighbour is planning. It would have been a good chance to try it out on a small scale. Anyway it may give us a chance to try it out on the oats. He has bought a pick-up attachment which we have always thought was the way to combine in this section. If one has a field that is uniformly well ripened and no green stuff, the straight combining is easy and cheap. But we are apt to have green spots in most of our fields and if the grain is heavy the risk of lodging is greater if it is left to get fully ripe. The operator who has done the most combining in this section has no pick-up but he still thinks it would be a distinct advantage. Our windrower showed some weak spots on the rye job as it was so much taller than clover and does not hang together as well. Some of it would fall straight back over the fingers at times. Some of it fell out towards the mower where the wheel ran over it and it did not push the windrow quite far enough to clear the wheel on the next round. We completed the job with forks quite rapidly but on a large acreage it would use up some extra time. If we try to use it on a big scale we will probably put on one more finger to push it the extra distance. But we shall not make it a permanent feature as it will have to be long and clumsy and is not really needed for the clover. If the other features bother we can perhaps make some change to correct them. The straw we will pick up with the hay-loader and blow it into the barn. After using cut straw we would hate to use long straw on a quantity basis. Some of them now bale the straw but it costs fairly well and still needs cutting. We prefer to cut it and be done with it. It would have to be either cut or baled to get it into the barn this year.

THE PATTERN OF PROGRESS

The skill of the Quebec Farmer has made his Province the richest agricultural area in the Dominion. Always progressive, his advanced farming methods have contributed directly to Quebec's future.

This pattern of agricultural progress has been helped, in no small measure, by the use of electricity on the farms of Quebec. Day and night, electricity tirelessly serves the farmer, doing a multitude of tasks — many beyond human strength — for only a few pennies a day.

Electricity benefits every aspect of farming — feed mixing, brooding, water heating, irrigating, ventilating, pumping, cooling, milking and numerous other phases. The Quebec farmer knows that electrical power offers ease of operation and prosperity to his farm — and he knows, too, that when a farm prospers, so does the community, the province and the country.

We have just had one of those million dollar rains. The water was as low in the pasture as I ever saw it. We had to shovel out pools along the stream to water the cows. But now it should be good again. It lodged the grain a little but not badly.

Twelve Commandments for Daily Living

1. Thou shalt revive faith in self, in man, and in God. Believe in the ultimate goodness of things. Your future lies under your own cloak.

2. Thou shalt not look like a graven image. Smile sometimes. It takes less effort than scowling.

3. Thou shalt not curse the world. Dare to be different. Do the best with what you have.

4. Remember every day to make it happy. Do a good deed — or a dozen daily. Save Sunday for the great things of the soul.

5. Honor thy children. Play and pray with them. Make your house a home. Home is where love is.

6. Honor "Mother Earth". She still produces an economy of abundance. Natural resources and native resourcefulness are still here.

7. Thou shalt not kill thyself with worry. Today is the tomorrow that you worried about yesterday.

8. Thou shalt not fear. The dirge of fear forges chains of defeat. Sing the rollicking song of faith.

9. Thou shalt be honest. It will soon be in fashion again. The luxury of integrity is yours.

10. Thou shalt love thine enemies. You made them. To have friends — be one. Dynamic brotherhood is more powerful than the atomic bombs.

11. Thou shalt take on the marks of greatness. Link your life with a great cause. The joy of giving. Care and share.

12. Thou shalt contribute to civilization today; tomorrow may be too late. 1950 is the time. Eternity is now. Immortality is here.

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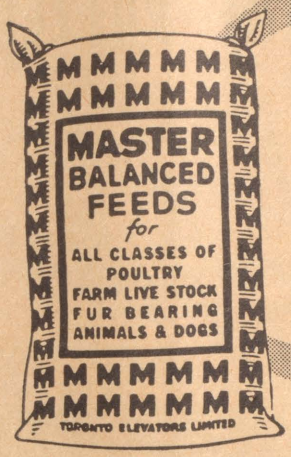

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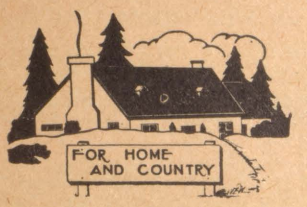


THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes and to matters of interest to them

The Three "Cs"

by Hazel Coates

At the Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes held at Macdonald College last June, the speaker on Education, Mr. M. J. Dunsmore, President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, emphasized that the aims of our educational system today differ greatly from those of half a century ago. He recalled that in the older era the contents of the text-books were given first place, rather than the needs of the individual child. "Today, the three Rs, so often quoted, have been replaced by the three Cs — namely: Character, Culture and Citizenship", stated Mr. Dunsmore.

To arrange a course of study to further development of these ideals is the work of educationists, while to lay the foundation for lessons along these lines is the duty of the home. In other words, it's a challenge to you and to me.

Right thinking adults know that obedience to the laws of God and man is their protection, and they should teach children at an early age the simple truths, and the observance of laws which touch their lives, such as traffic rules, respect for property at home and school, and respect for the rights of others. Many of the Summer camps for children and youths emphasize these points in character training, and I was pleased to note in the reports sent me last Spring that in some Counties, our Women's Institutes are co-operating with other organizations to maintain these. Here and in the homes, so many good habits may be fostered.

The parent or friend who reads to little ones has some responsibility about the second C — Culture. So many choose comic strips to amuse little people. This may pass the time, but I can't see that there is any value in these, so I recommend that they be used sparingly, if at all. There are so many delightful books for children now. Some of the best will be found in the Travelling Library at Macdonald this coming winter. So let's use them.

This may be a good chance to tell you all, that a generous donation given by Miss Maclennan, has enabled this Travelling Library to be brought up-to-date and a permanent librarian will be in charge. Particular emphasis is being given the children's section, and new books for us all will be included. This gives our W.I. groups and the Schools we are interested in, another avenue for the pursuit of culture.

And don't think that a child can't appreciate poems. All children love Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verse", and other poems with a story. Years ago, I knew two little girls who listened eagerly to Longfellow's Evangeline and Tales of a Wayside Inn. Most adults treasure a few lines of poetry remembered from school days.

Then the third — Citizenship, or learning how to live with others. More and more we realize the truth of the lines, "No man is an island unto himself but part of a continent". Here again, it's up to us to show the young generation, by example, the value of self-control, of good judgment and clear thinking, and above all an understanding of each other's problems.

To these three Cs, I would add one more — Christianity, for however moral and virtuous we are, life is not complete for us or our offspring without the knowledge of God — Education is only a husk without a kernel, if there is no development of the spiritual side of life.

We are all striving to make a better world for the next generation and we know no better way than to aid our educationists to make a success of our schools, carrying on the three Cs. It is a continuing work for us as it was for the small boy who had finished Grade I. When asked by his father, "Well son, what did you learn this year"? Tom replied, "Not much, I have to go back next year".

Denmark

(Extracts from a broadcast given over station CHEF, Granby, by Mrs. R. Lewis, Fordyce W.I.)

As all members of the W.I. know, the World Conference of the A.C.W.W. was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 10-16, and the Provincial President, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, attended this meeting. Therefore we thought it might prove interesting to hear a little about this country and I brought with me to-day one of our members, Mrs. Syberg, who was born in Denmark, and I will ask her a few questions.

Q.—Mrs. Syberg, Denmark is a very small country is it not?

A.—Yes, Mrs. Lewis, it certainly is very small compared to the area of this country. Its total area is just over 1600 square miles, and the distance from the southern point to the north is only 224 miles. It is made up of one large peninsula and several hundred smaller or bigger islands, and the highest point is not over 550 feet.

Q.—And the Danish people themselves, what are they like?

A.—It can be said without exaggeration that they are very much like the country which has produced them.

They are friendly, open, hospitable, and not a bit awe inspiring, and when you hear the expression the "melancholy Dane", it is quite misleading, for the Danes are an exceptionally optimistic and cheerful people.

Q.—Would you say that the Danes are a material people?

A.—Oh yes indeed, the Danes set great store by comfort and good living. The result is, that on one hand there is almost no poverty in the country, and on the other hand that food plays a large role in their lives.

Q.—Is the food very much different from food in this country?

A.—Yes, it really is quite different. The typical hot meal of the day begins with a porridge or sweet cereal soup which is inexpensive and helps to make the roast last longer. Even Christmas dinner has for its first course rice porridge, but coffee drinking with Danish pastries swathed in whipped cream is something a Dane can do all day long anytime. Two typical items on the menu are "smorrebrod", the open sandwich which comes in infinite variety and "rodgrod", which is a delicious summer dessert made from the juice of freshly boiled raspberries, currants, or other kind of berries.

Q.—Do you find that the Danes have a sense of humour?

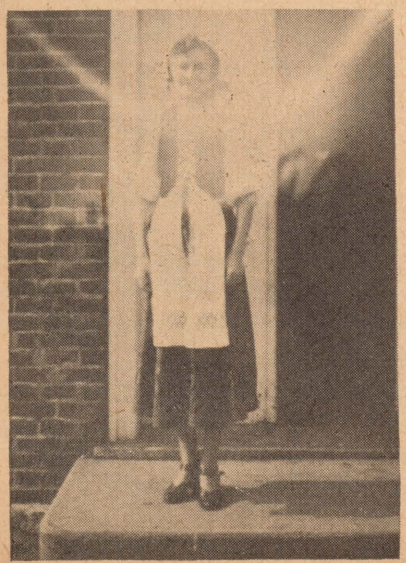
A.—They certainly do. A belief in cosiness, comfort and good living is one side of the Danish character. Another is a sense of humour, often mixed with a love of teasing that takes on the proportions of a national vice, and an inquisitiveness that to a high degree is responsible for the high intellectual standing of the Danes.

Q.—Is there any class distinction in Denmark?

A.—No, there are no deeply defined class distinctions. Danish papers carry no special Society column, as Society in the usual meaning of the word does not exist there. There are almost no millionaires or high life, nor slums or proletariat.

Q.—So they are very democratic?

A.—Oh yes, but this same democratic nation is very title conscious and whether you are addressing the Prime Minister or the little man who repairs your boots you call him Mr. Prime Minister or Mr. Shoemaker as the case may be.



Mrs. John Syberg dressed in her native Danish costume.

Q.—Can you think of any other typical Danish customs?

A.—Yes. Another one is the eternal hand-shaking. You shake hands on even the most casual introductions, you shake hands on arriving at an office or home, and again at leaving. You even shake hands with your hosts after a meal murmuring, "Thank you for the food", and finally when you meet your host again, even if a month has elapsed since you saw him you shake hands and say "Thank you for the last time".

Q.—I have heard say that the Danes are very talkative. Would you say that was true?

A.—Yes, they are a talkative race and love to make speeches. At even a very small dinner party there will be speeches and on more solemn occasions, and on every important event in a man's life there is a banquet and any number of speeches may be heard. If there is an amateur poet present he will probably hand out printed copies of a song he has composed for the occasion which will be duly sung by all present.

* * *

(Here there is a vivid account of their holidays with the various customs observed, which had to be omitted for lack of space).

* * *

Q.—What about schools and education in Denmark?

A.—School attendance is not compulsory in Denmark, but education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 and it is up to the parents to decide whether the teaching should take place at home, at private schools or in the council schools. Usually very few children are taught at home, and only about one tenth are sent to private schools. The great majority of children attend the provided elementary shools, which takes four or five years, and then continues to a senior school which takes four years, and ends with the intermediate school certificate examination. Pupils who wish to continue may proceed to a so-called "Real Klass" which they leave after one year, passing an examination, or they may proceed to a Gymnasium and from there on to University. There are only two Universities in Denmark, one of which is in Copenhagen. There the student has five faculties to choose from — theology, law and political economics, medicine, philosophy, and natural sciences.

Q.—Do they have any organizations similar to our Women's Institutes?

A.—Yes, they have organizations of women that work very much like ours over here, and join together to further the standing of rural and urban women, and usually also have a social purpose.

Thank you, Mrs. Syberg, and I am sure Mrs. Thomson must have had a very enjoyable and interesting time in Denmark.

The Month with the W.I.

Reports from but 16 counties have reached me. It may be that the change in convenors has caused some of them to go astray.

Picnics seem to be in high favour and are indeed a pleasant change from the usual routine. Nearly all branches sent delegates to the Annual Convention at Macdonald College and the few who could not have had either a county or other visiting delegate give them a report of that event, thus all branches have shared the addresses and been brought up to the minute in Q.W.I. work. The response to the Manitoba Flood Relief has been truly generous. Within this month more than $125 was subscribed and I think practically every branch has responded since the appeal was made in May.

Argenteuil: An inspiring County meeting was held in the new school house at Arundel with over 100 attending. At the regular meeting of the Arundel branch plans were made for a lawn social. Quilts are being made to be sold. Brownsburg made plans for a trip to Macdonald College. A gift was presented to a member who is leaving shortly and copies of the English magazine, "Home and Country" were distributed to members. Frontier enjoyed an interesting address by Dr. I. Smith of Hawkesbury on "Miracles of Modern Medicine". $5 was donated towards prizes for handicrafts at Argenteuil Fair, and a new member was enrolled. Jerusalem-Bethany heard many interesting responses to the rollcall, "A Tale of Pioneer Days as told by my Grandmother". 11 grandmothers were present, four of whom were great-grandmothers. Each great-grandmother, one of these was the first president of the branch, was presented with a cup and saucer. Each member brought a quilt block made from a pattern of grandmother's day. There was also an excellent display of inherited "grandmother's possessions." Lachute had a report of the County meeting at Arundel given by Mrs. A. Milnes and Mrs. G. Dobbie jointly.

Entries for the local fair and the Ottawa Fair were discussed. Mrs. S. Milnes, convenor of Agriculture, gave a splendid talk on "Plant Psychology". Lakefield branch was delighted to have as guest the past county president, Mrs. George Leggett, at their meeting, which took the form of a party for a member who is leaving shortly on a trip to England and Wales. Plans were made for a sale of work and a food sale. Mille Isles held their regular meeting when various subjects of interest were discussed. Plans were made for another overseas parcel. At Morin Heights the response to the rollcall, "Suggestions for making money", were varied. 13 persons from this community attended the Blood Donor Clinic. Subscription to a book club was sent a member who is ill. One of those happy events, an annual W.I. picnic was scheduled for the next meeting at Lake Ann. An informative talk, "Art in Various Countries", with special mention of the art of the B.C. Indians in making of masks and totem poles, was given by Edwin Holgate, R.C.A. Pioneer also observed "Grandmothers' night" and they, too, heard fascinating talks of pioneer days in answer to their rollcall. Among the exhibits of grandmother's possessions were a ring of a great-grandmother, an unusual bonnet for a baby made by a grandmother and one member displayed some pillow case lace made by her mother in England, together with tools for making same and explained how they were used. It was of interest to hear that the lady who made this lace had been asked to make lace for the yokes of six nightgowns for Queen Mary. Miss McKenzie gave a very complete report of the County meeting and Mrs. Cooke gave a description of the havoc wrought by the flood at Winnipeg as seen when passing through. Upper Lachute and East End had a photo contest (I hope we share some of those photos through the Journal) and donated $5 to the School Fair. Grandmothers were honoured by a special evening when the response to the rollcall, "An Exhibit of my grandmothers' possessions" brought forth a large display.

Beauharnois: Nitro branch reports a pleasant lawn and tea party. English-French dictionaries were given to the school and a helpful paper on "Publicity" was read.

Bonaventure: Black Cape heard a paper on "Publicity" given by Mrs. Alton Ward and enjoyed a quiz. Marcil branch, at an active meeting, voted $25 for the continued support of the Austrian adoptee, (a very worthy work) $5 to the Agricultural Fair, and $5 for School Fair prizes. A recent dance netted $23. A letter of thanks from an English Institute for parcels received was read. New Richmond reports a successful tea and food sale. This branch sponsors a Calf Club. An elderly English friend was remembered with a special gift package on her 75th birthday. Port Daniel had an excellent display in response to rollcall, "Donate an article made from a yard of material." A bride was presented with a gift. Shigawake held a shower for a member whose home was destroyed by fire, sent a girl to Camp and donated $5 towards school prizes. A comprehensive report of the Q.W.I. Short Course was given by one of the members.

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield reports a well attended meeting with "Historical Events", as a rollcall. Current events were discussed and a paper, "Canada's Busiest Woman, Kate Aitken", was read. An auction sale realized $23.10. Dundee had a paper on Newfoundland. Franklin Centre had as their guest speaker Mr. C. E. Petch of Hemmingford who told in poetry and prose of the beauties of nature. A box of food was sent to England. At Howick the rollcall, "How to impress people on W.I. work" proved of interest. Plans were made to provide fruit and vegetables for the Howick High School Cafeteria during the canning season. $400 was voted for staff dining room furnishings in the New Barrie Memorial Hospital in Ormstown. Dr. Stalker of Ormstown was

guest speaker. At Hemmingford Mrs. Winser of Cowansville gave an informative talk on "Education in Denmark". Members of this branch congratulated their hostess' daughter, Miss Carol Laurie, who has been awarded the Frederica Campbell McFarlane Scholarship. At the Huntingdon meeting Mrs. Allan Crutchfield and Mrs. Cyril Dohnes were chosen to act as judges of jams, jellies, etc., at the Huntingdon Fair.

Compton: This county has enjoyed an inter-change of visits among the branches thus enabling the members to become better acquainted, a very hospitable and excellent idea. Brookbury donated $5 to the Dental Clinic and remembered the shut-ins. Bury donated $25 to the Dental Clinic also, and some of the members are assisting with same. $50 was voted to the cemetery fund, $10 to the War Memorial Fund, and $18.11 realized from the July 1st canteen. Papers were heard on "Too Much Recreation", "Re-silvering Mirrors", and "Cleaning Wall-paper". Three new members were welcomed. At Canterbury the highlight of the meeting was a treat by the losing side in attendance to the winners. A paper, "What Happens Mentally when Asleep", was read. $34.70 was received from the sale of a quilt and a supper netted $49.35. Another overseas parcel was packed and $3 donated the Dental Clinic. A discussion, "How Sex should be Taught", was a feature of the meeting. East Angus had as their guest Mrs. A. Coates, Prov. Convenor of Education, who spoke on the Tweedsmuir contest. Mrs. Coates expressed the hope that all members would participate in the present essay contest, "Democracy begins with You". This branch put on the May broadcast. East Clifton has purchased a school house for community centre. Here, too, Grandmothers' Day was observed with an exhibit of grandmother's possessions, with prizes given. A presentation was made to a new baby and a donation to Cookshire Fair. Scotstown had Canterbury branch as their guests. A house dress parade was featured, also a four-line poem on something on the farm. Games were enjoyed with prizes to the winners. Sawyerville had an educational paper on "Denmark and Greenland". A gift was presented to a member.

Gaspé: L'Anse Aux Cousins members had as special guests the Provincial Convenor of Citizenship, Mrs. E. Reed and the delegate from Bonaventure County. A food sale netted $17. Of this $5 was voted to the Red Cross and $5 for school prizes. The branch was presented with the cup won at the Fair. (Congratulations) Their delegate to the Short Course gave a concise account of that event.

Gatineau: Aylmer East held a Grandmothers' Day with the popular rollcall, "Tales of Pioneer Days". For a contest, best quilt block made from grandmother's quilt pattern was in order, with prizes given. A prize was also given for the best exhibit of grandmother's possessions. $10 was given for prizes to the district schools, with an additional $17.40 for ice cream and race prizes at the school picnic. A prize was given to the grandmother present, "walking most gracefully". Eardley had many and varied responses to the rollcall, "Ways to Advertise the Work of W.I." and a new member was welcomed. This branch decided to give prizes at Quyon Agricultural Fair in classes of boys and girls from 8 to 14 years. At Wakefield the July meeting was a happy event when the annual picnic was held at the home of a member at beautiful Lake Moncrieff with over 40 members present, and the County President, Mrs. H. Ellard in attendance. Two amusing charades were presented, the words chosen being "Pick-a-Nock" honouring the home town of the president and "Philemon". Mrs. Ellard and Mrs. Chas. Stevenson were the winners.

Wright had a garden tea and sale of home cooked foods and other items which netted $33.50. A prize was given the holder of the "lucky cup" at the tea table and a "guess box" was won by a member.

Megantic: Lemesurier held a Dominion Day picnic, giving prizes for the races. Mrs. W. Graham, the County president, was guest at the July meeting. This branch has had electricity put in its hall.

Missisquoi: Cowansville held a picnic meeting, when a talk given by a member on her recent trip to Europe was heard. Dunham had very amusing responses to the rollcall, "Tell a Joke". Fordyce sponsored a county picnic at the home of one of their members when 67 members of their county, with their children, and 10 from Brome enjoyed the lunch, singsong, and usual picnic sports. The rollcall was "What I like about our Country". Stanbridge East made plans for a School Fair. A paper on "Gardening" was heard and the rollcall was a timely one, "Garden Hints".

Pontiac: Fort Coulonge had for their rollcall "A Beauty Spot in Pontiac". A paper, "Thoughts by the Way" was given by Miss Robb and plans made to send more boxes overseas. Bristol Busy Bees held a successful sale. A donation of money and a quilt was made to Manitoba W.I. Flood Relief, also to the stricken areas of Quebec. Silver cups were presented to the Drummond twins. At Shawville a film on new methods of cake making was shown. A pleasant garden party was held, and two boxes sent overseas. Quyon branch donated money for prizes at their fair, and a needy family is to be supplied with

Wyman W.I. members and friends enjoy a picnic at Norway Bay. Mrs. W. J. Murray, a former County President is at the left.

milk for a month. "Good Gardening" was the subject of a paper. Wyman heard a paper on "Denmark", telling of their customs and the life there, also a paper on "Alaska". The rollcall was "How to impress the Public on W.I. Work".

Richmond: At Cleveland prizes were given for the best collection of wild flowers and a Bingo party netted $18.81. Dennison's Mills bought two dozen folding chairs for use in the hall. A shut-in was remembered with a card shower. Gore sent a large box of clothing to Manitoba Relief. Melbourne Ridge had an apron contest with prizes. The aprons were afterward sold realizing $7.60. Mrs. Ellis gave a report of conditions in England during her two years sojourn after an absence of 30 years. Shipton held their annual picnic. Donations of face cloths, towels and a sum of money were made to Manitoba Flood Relief. A gift was presented to the member who had gained the most new members during the past three months. Spooner Pond has purchased a Singer Sewing Book for the use of its members. A shower gift was presented to a bride. Richmond Junior W.I. held a salad tea to honour their mothers. Each member presented a corsage made from home grown flowers to her mother with a prize given for the best corsage.

Rouville: Members of Abbotsford W.I. went on a enjoyable picnic to the Montreal Botanical Gardens. They also visited the American Canning Factory where they were taken on a conducted tour through the plant.

Shefford: Granby Hill had as rollcall "An original poem on W.I. work". The annual picnic, with an attendance of 90 people, was held. Five quilts were sent to the Red Cross and two shut-ins were remembered with fruit. Warden made plans for a food sale. The rollcall was the one popular this month, "How I can best impress the public with W.I. work."

Sherbrooke: Ascot catered to a wedding reception and a wedding gift was presented to the son of a member. Belvidere made four quilts from material furnished by the Red Cross to be sent to the Manitoba Flood Relief. They also finished a quilt for their own branch which will be raffled.

Brompton Road had a programme in honour of the grandmothers, featuring a knitting contest with prizes given to the grandmothers. A box was sent overseas and one to a veteran in Montreal. Birthday cards were sent to members and the sick and shut-ins were remembered with fruit and cards. $5 was donated to the Bible Society. Lennoxville celebrated its 36th anniversary with a tea at Elmwood Inn. Three quilts have been tacked for the local Red Cross and $5 voted to School Fair prizes. The cook book compiled by this branch is now on sale. Milby voted a sum of money to the Cancer Fund. Mrs. C. Graham, Convenor of Publicity, gave a reading on "Denmark". Plans were made to tack four quilts for the Red Cross and bi-monthly dances are being held to swell the treasury. A gift was presented to a bride.

This beautiful crocheted tablecloth was made by Mrs. Richard Smith, 80 years of age and a member of Milby W.I. Mrs. Smith completed this cloth, which is 84 by 68 in size, in slightly over six months. It will certainly be a prized possession for the daughter who is receiving it.

Stanstead: Beebe had a picnic meeting at which plans were made for the Fair project. Stanstead North held a picnic at the old Brick School House. Cards were sent to a friend in the hospital and flowers to a bereaved family. Tomifobia sent money to the Mrs. A. Watt Memorial Scholarship. Estella Holmes Scholarship Fund dues (County) were sent also. Way's Mills remembered a member who is in the hospital with a book. A donation of $25 to the Cancer Fund was made by a member in memory of her mother. More information for a Village History was received and a picnic lunch was enjoyed.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal enjoyed their annual picnic at the Hudson Yacht Club. Plans were made for a Hobby Show and two food parcels packed for overseas. A past President, Mrs. A. H. Pearce, now of Vancouver, was a welcome visitor and two new members were enrolled. Vaudreuil-Dorion voted generous sums to both Manitoba W.I. Flood Fund and Rimouski and $30 towards the purchase of a wheel chair for a needy Dorion resident. $23 was realized at a card party and proceeds from a strawberry social amounted to $65. A report of the recent short course at Macdonald College was heard.

THE COLLEGE PAGE

The School for Teachers Opens

At the beginning of September the School for Teachers began its forty-fourth session at Macdonald College, with a larger registration than we have had in any year, except one, since 1933. This increase in enrollment is most gratifying, and it is to be hoped that classes will continue to be large, so that all the schools in the province will eventually be staffed with competent, trained teachers.

The increase has occurred in all classes, but is most evident in the Kindergarten Class. We have always had a few students training to be directors of kindergartens; they could enter that course by taking one year here in the elementary or the intermediate class, or by taking the two-year course for kindergarten assistants given in the Montreal High School. Practically all our students came in with kindergarten assistant's certificates, and practically all of them took positions in Montreal schools after graduating.

The last few years have brought a great increase in the number of kindergarten classes in this province; in two years, the attendance in kindergartens has practically doubled — and this has greatly increased the demand for trained kindergarten teachers. To help meet this demand, the course offered in the School for Teachers has been revised. Instead of presenting an elementary or intermediate diploma, or a kindergarten assistant's certificate, an applicant for the kindergarten certificate now needs only a High School Leaving certificate, plus musical and artistic ability, which she must demonstrate before her application can be accepted. A kindergarten certificate is awarded on successful completion of a one-year course here.

It is not claimed that this is going to result in an improvement in the training of these students. As a matter of fact, the hope is that eventually possession of an intermediate or elementary certificate will be the requirement for entry to the kindergarten class. But as a matter of expediency and as a means of supplying teachers for all the kindergartens which need them, the new course will serve its purpose very well. That it is a popular move is attested by the fact that eighteen students applied for it this session, which is six or seven times more than usual.

Practice teaching plays an important part in the training of teachers, and every student, elementary, intermediate, or kindergarten, has six weeks of it during the course. Three periods of two weeks each are set aside for this most important part of the training, and during these two weeks the students do nothing but prepare their lessons and teach them. Lectures are suspended. The first period comes late in November, the second in the middle of January, and the third at the beginning of March. The first and third periods are spent in Montreal schools, and at Macdonald High School; the January period is spent in suburban schools on the Island of Montreal. In addition, the students go in groups, to visit composite High Schools in other parts of the province where they observe, but do not actually teach themselves.

The system of individual counselling, which was tried out last year, has proved valuable and will be continued. At the beginning of the year, each student is assigned to a member of the staff, who serves as his or her advisor throughout the session. These advisors are ready at any time to help the individual student who has problems of adjustment, of health, and so forth. Then each group meets with its counsellor once a week to discuss topics such as how to study, how to prepare for examinations, the ethics of the teaching profession, etc. And at the end of each term comes a session when the work of the term is gone over and a general "stocktaking" is made.

The curriculum is a heavy one and the staff is always on the alert to find ways and means so that the students

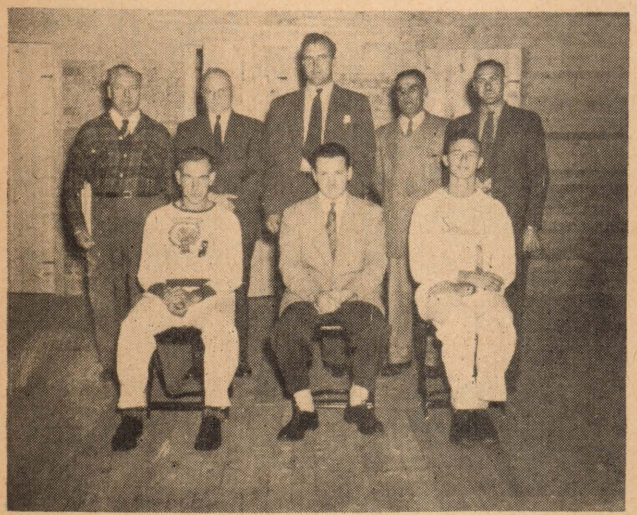
can make the best possible use of their time. The latest idea is the illustrations library, at which Miss Jaques, the art teacher, is shown in the photo. In preparing lessons for practice teaching, especially lessons for the younger children, the students use a lot of pictures to help put their lessons across. Formerly, they had to find these pictures wherever they could; the result was that hours were spent searching through magazines and other publications to find these all-important illustrations. Often they came to staff members to ask where suitable illustrations might be found.

To save all this effort, the illustrations library was set up. In cabinets like the two shown, are hundreds of pictures, filed away according to subject. When a student needs a picture, instead of hunting through piles of magazines and pamphlets, she now goes to the library, looks under the heading she needs, and selects from the many pictures in the file just the one that will help her make the lesson a success. Each picture must be signed for when it is taken out, and returned promptly after it has been used.

And so we begin another session at Macdonald. By the time you read this, the College will be in full operation and the only students still to come will be the Diploma boys, who are due to arrive at the end of October.

Scholarship Winners

Every year, two club members come home from the Sherbrooke Fair with a chance to spend two years at an agricultural school; two scholarships, covering tuition and board for two years, are offered by the French-language magazine, Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs. The candidates are selected on the results of an oral examination, held during the early days of the fair, and conducted by a panel of judges, which this year were Adrien Morin, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Camille Bouchard, junior fieldman, and Claude Choquette, editor of Le Bulletin. Appropriately enough, although it is not so planned, one English and one French speaking club member were the winners this year. Coming to Macdonald College for the Diploma Course in November will be Franklin Kilgour, the high scorer in the hog judging contest. The other winner was Rheo Brunelle of Gould. He is not decided where he will go: it may be the Noe Ponton Agricultural School at Sherbrooke, or the agricultural school at Ste. Martine. We are happy to extend our congratulations to both these boys, and wish them well in their future careers.



Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs scholarships were won by Rheo Brunelle and Franklin Kilgour, shown seated with Editor Choquette. In the rear are agronome Neil Drummond, Shawville, Dr. Adrien Morin, examiner, Don Robertson, junior fieldman, Camille Bouchard, fieldman, and Gaston Marcoux, in charge of junior activities in the Eastern Townships.

Shaping up the Flock

(Continued from page 7)

Parasites are not likely to be troublesome at this time of the year if control measures have been followed. When no control has been practiced it may be necessary to treat the ewes early. Symptoms of parasite infestation are scours and unthriftiness. In severe cases the ewes become very thin. This may be due to the stomach worm or the black scours worm. In either case Phenothiazine capsules, which can be obtained from veterinarians or the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers, Lennoxville, will clear up the trouble. The number of capsules given will depend upon the worms causing the trouble and the size of sheep. Generally two capsules for an adult sheep at this time of year is sufficient.

Sheep which are free of parasites and have been on good pasture come into winter quarters in good condition. This condition should be maintained throughout the pregnant period. Our practice is to feed rather well when the sheep have just come off the grass. Dry hay alone may give a slight setback, and we usually plan to feed a few turnips or silage for a short time. This may not be possible on many farms, and a substitute could be used. From here on exercise, plenty of good roughage and satisfactory housing is generally all that is necessary.

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